UNITED NATIONS

January 1991

Division of Narcotic Drugs
P.O. Box 500, 1400-Vienna Austria

information letter

First European HONLEA Meeting Held

Ways and means of enhancing co-ordination of international measures to curtail illicit drug trafficking in the European region were examined at a Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies (HONLEA) for Europe held from 19 to 23 November 1990 at Moscow.

Also addressed at the meeting were steps to effectively implement the 1988 United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, which entered into force on 11 November 1990.

The meeting, which is the first of its kind in Europe, was organized by the United Nations Division of Narcotic Drugs. It was opened by the Director-General of the United Nations Office at Vienna, Margaret J. Anstee. Statements were also made by Vadim Viktorovitch Bakatin, Soviet Minister of the Interior, and Francisco Ramos-Galino, Director of the Division.

Vasily P. Trushin (Soviet Union) served as Chairman of the meeting. Other officers were J. P. Vettovaglia (Switzerland) and Peter Edwards (United Kingdom), Vice-Chairmen, and Jon Kapelrud (Norway), Rapporteur.

The meeting adopted a series of recommendations designed to strengthen

continued on page 5

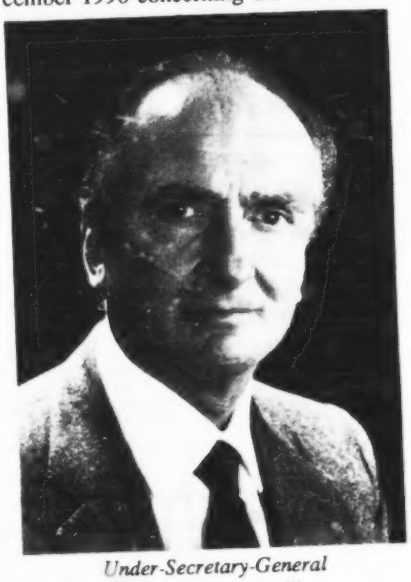
LATEST NEWS

CND Session Postponed

On 17 January 1991, the Secretary-General proposed the postponement of the thirty-fourth session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs until 29 April to 9 May 1991 to ensure a fuller and more active participation by all members of the Commission (see p.4).

Drug Control Entities Integrated, New Programme Established

Giorgio Giacomelli (Italy) has been selected to head the **United Nations International Drug Control Programme**, newly-established by the United Nations Secretary-General pursuant to General Assembly resolution 45/179 of 21 December 1990 concerning the "Enhancement of the United Nations structure for drug abuse control".



Under-Secretary-General Giorgio Giacomelli

His responsibility will be to co-ordinate and provide effective leadership for all UN drug control activities in order to ensure coherence of actions within the Programme, as well as co-ordination, complementarity and non-duplication of such activities across the United Nations system.

Prior to this appointment, Mr. Giacomelli has served since 1985 as Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East.

Recognizing the work carried out by a group of experts, the General Assembly welcomed in this resolution the proposal of the Secretary-General to unify the UN structure for drug abuse control to enable the Organization to strengthen its role as a main focus for concerted international actions in this field.

For full text of the resolution, see page 3

Accordingly, the functions of the Division of Narcotic Drugs (DND) of the Secretariat, the secretariat of the International Narcotics Control Board (INCB)

continued on page 3

Assembly Calls for 1988 Convention Implementation

The General Assembly also adopted four other resolutions on international drug abuse control. By its resolution 45/146 on the "Implementation of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances", the Assembly urged States that have not yet done so to proceed as soon as possible to ratify or accede to the Convention.

It also urged States to establish the necessary legislative and administrative measures, so that their internal juridical regulations may be compatible with the

continued on page 5

Inside

INCB 1990 Report 2
UNFDAC 1990 Programme 2
GA Resolution on Enhancement of UN Drug Control Structure 3
NGO Federation Meeting 4
Meeting on Training Manual 4
Calendar of Events 7

Not an official document. For information only.
Opinions expressed in this Newsletter do not necessarily reflect the views of the United Nations.

nar/inf.lett./1991/1

INCB 1990 Report Warns against Drug Trafficking Impact On National Institutions and Economies

Political institutions and economies have become directly threatened by illicit production, trafficking and abuse of drugs and especially as a result of escalating drug-related violence, says the 1990 annual report of the International Narcotics Control Board (INCB), released on 9 January 1991.

The INCB report, in pointing to the direct threat, recalls the murders of presidential candidates and singles out two countries - Colombia and Peru - where democratic institutions have been virtually under siege as a result of the drug problem.

Trafficking organizations are not only well financed and heavily armed but have also become more innovative and better organized. They continue to forge links with one another, often also with terrorist groups and a variety of criminal organizations, not only within countries and regions but also interregionally.

The Board cites information indicating that, during 1990, drug-trafficking organizations in South America and Western Europe may have been using each others' routes in a joint venture to smuggle cocaine to Europe and heroin to North America. Seizure data show that such linkages are also being established between South-East Asian traffickers and criminal organizations elsewhere. As the Board points out, the current abundant supply of heroin makes this development particularly ominous.

As their profits, or they themselves personally, especially through extradition, become directly threatened, traffickers have demonstrated a propensity to escalate violence. Because of these developments, the Board reiterates that the response of the international community to drug traffickers must be even more forceful, more comprehensive and more innovative. It should also encompass action against all elements of the drug chain.

The Board, calling for priority to be accorded to the reduction and containment of the illicit demand for drugs, states that demand is the most critical and intractable of the components of the problem since it involves influencing and modifying human behaviour.

The Board once again emphatically rejects the idea of legalization of even some types of drugs, as such an approach would send "a signal in the wrong direction". In this respect, the Board recommends caution in assessing prophylactic measures, such as the controlled distribution of hypodermic needles and syringes aimed at reducing the spread of AIDS, warning that this should neither promote nor facilitate drug abuse, even though, as the report notes, AIDS cases related to intravenous drug abuse are becoming ever more numerous.

As concerns the other end of the drug chain, the supply side, the Board calls on States to continue to accord priority to control and reduction, stressing that "illicit cultivation should not be permitted to expand further".

The Board notes that States concerned should have better access to modern technology to permit the location, and environmentally safe destruction of illicit narcotic crops. The Board welcomes the convening in 1989, under United Nations auspices, of two expert group meetings dealing with these questions.

The first group concluded that it would be feasible to develop a system for space-borne remote sensing of illicit drug crops cultivation; the other group considered environmentally safe methods for eradicating illicit narcotic plants and recommended a programme of continued research on the subject. The Board, stressing that both groups dealt with "sensitive areas of technical activity uniquely suitable for pursuit under international ae-

continued on page 6

UNFDAC Reports on 1990 Work Programme

In a document submitted to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs at its thirty-fourth session (30 January to 8 February 1991), the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control (UNFDAC) outlines its work programme for 1990.

The marked expansion and intensification of UNFDAC actitites in recent years continued in 1990: the budget of US$ 69.3 million enabled the provision of financial and technical assistance to 67 countries through 118 national-level drug control projects. Information on the UNFDAC work programme since 1983 is provided below.

Item	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Programme budget (millions of US dollars)	9.5	13.4	18.7	21.4	39.8	60.4	62.5	69.3
Number of countries (country programmes)	10	22	25	31	35	40	49	67
Number of projects (country and global)	38	57	69	95	115	121	152	159
Sectoral distribution of funds (percentage)								
Reduction of supply	20	31	49	38	45	42	34	39
Reduction of demand	10	11	12	16	18	24	34	28.5
Strengthening control measures	46	39	26	33	28	26	25	25
Research	5	4	1	1	1	1	1	0.5
Working arrangement with UNDP	10	8	6	7	5	4	4	4.5
Administration, programme evaluation	9	7	6	5	3	3	2	2.5

New Programme Established

from page 1

and the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control (UNFDAC) will be integrated in the new Programme.

Background

In response to General Assembly resolution 44/141 of 15 December 1989, the Secretary-General appointed a 15-member expert group to advise and assist him to enhance the efficiency of the United Nations structure for drug abuse control.

At its seventeenth special session in February 1990, the General Assembly adopted a Global Programme of Action which endorsed the establishment of the expert group. The Assembly also reiterated therein the need to review and assess the functioning of the United Nations structure in this field with a view to establishing a stronger, more efficient United Nations drug control structure with enhanced status.

The expert group held meetings in Vienna during 1990 and reported to the Secretary-General that same year. The report of the expert group and that of the Secretary-General were before the General Assembly as it considered drug control issues at its forty-fifth session.

Biographical note

Mr. Giacomelli was born in Milan on 25 January 1930. After studying law at the University of Padua, he joined the Italian diplomatic service in 1956 and served in Madrid, Paris, Kinshasa and New Delhi before returning to the Foreign Ministry in Rome. In 1972, he was Director a.i. of the Ministry's Technical Co-operation Service to Developing Countries. He was appointed Ambassador to Somalia in 1973 and, from 1976 to 1980, served as Ambassador to Syria.

In 1980, Mr. Giacomelli became Assistant Director-General for Emigration and Social Affairs in the Foreign Ministry and later Director-General of the Department of Co-operation and Development. In this capacity, he was in charge of all bilateral and multilateral assistance programmes of Italy to developing countries. Mr. Giacomelli held this post until joining the United Nations Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA) in October 1985 in Vienna.

General Assembly Resolution 45/179

On 21 December 1990, the General Assembly adopted a 40-power resolution giving a new impetus to future United Nations activities in the field of international drug abuse control. The full text follows:

The General Assembly,

Alarmed by the dramatic increase in drug abuse and illicit production and trafficking in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, which is threatening the health and well-being of millions of people in the majority of countries in the world,

Commending the determined efforts of Governments in the fight against drug abuse and illicit trafficking and recognizing the importance of support for such efforts by the United Nations system,

Recognizing with appreciation the significant work carried out within the United Nations system in the field of drug abuse control and the valuable knowledge, expertise and experience represented there,

Recognizing that the new dimensions taken on by the drug menace necessitates a more comprehensive and integrated approach to international drug control and a more efficient structure to ensure co-ordination, complementarity and non-duplication of activities across the United Nations system in order to use available resources in the most efficient way to enable the United Nations to play a central and greatly enhanced role in this field,

Recalling the Comprehensive Multidisciplinary Outline of Future Activities in Drug Abuse Control, as adopted by the International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking on 26 June 1987, and the Global Programme of Action adopted by the General Assembly at its seventeenth special session on 23 February 1990,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the enhancement of the efficiency of the United Nations structure for drug abuse control,

Recognizing with appreciation the work carried out, pursuant to paragraph 4 of General Assembly resolution 44/141 of 15 December 1989, by the Group of Experts to advise and assist the Secretary-General on the enhancement of the efficiency of the United Nations structure for drug abuse control,

Recalling the need to ensure, in respect of recruitment to posts that are financed from the regular budget, the highest standards of efficiency, competence and integrity, and paying due regard to the importance of recruiting the staff on as wide a geographical basis as possible, in accordance with Article 101, paragraph 3, of the Charter of the United Nations,

Emphasizing that the problem of drug abuse and illicit trafficking has to be dealt with within the broader economic and social contexts,

Underlining the role of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, as the principal United Nations policy-making body on drug control issues and the independent role of the International Narcotics Control Board,

Underlining also the importance of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961, and that Convention as amended by the 1972 Protocol Amending the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961, the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971 and the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988,

1. Takes note with appreciation of the report of the Secretary-General on the enhancement of the efficiency of the United Nations structure for drug abuse control and the report attached thereto of the Group of Experts, entitled "Drugs and the United Nations: meeting the challenge";

2. Welcomes the proposal of the Secretary-General to unify the United Nations structure for drug abuse control to enable the United Nations to strengthen its role as the main focus for concerted international actions for drug abuse control;

3. Requests the Secretary-General to create a single drug control programme, to be called

continued on page 6

READEX FICHE

Status of Adherence

As of 31 December 1990, the following had ratified or acceded to the 1988 Convention:

Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Bolivia, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Canada, Chile, China, Cyprus, Ecuador, France, Ghana, Grenada, Guinea, India, Italy, Jordan, Mexico, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Paraguay, Qatar, Spain, Senegal, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, United Arab Emirates and United States of America and the European Communities.

NGO Federation Meets In Singapore

More than 400 participants from over 20 countries attended the 12th Annual Conference of the International Federation of Non-Government Organisations (IFNGO) in Singapore from 12 to 16 November 1990.

The Conference was organized by the Singapore Anti-Narcotics Association (SANA) under the general theme "Healthy Living Without Drugs". Participants exchanged information on a range of topics addressing the prevention of drug abuse.

The Division of Narcotic Drugs was represented by Luis Mañueco-Jenkins, Chief, Demand Reduction, Co-ordination of External Relations and Information Section. One subject of special interest was related to the mobilization and utilization of community resources for drug abuse prevention, an area where the Division has organized regional workshops for a number of years.

In adopting its recommendations, the Conference noted with appreciation the entry into force on 11 November 1990 of the 1988 UN Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, and urged members to lobby their respective governments to implement the Convention, in particular the provisions relating to the reduction of demand for drugs.

The Conference was opened by the Minister of Law and Home Affairs and closed by the Senior Minister of State for Singapore.

Experts Review Training Manual

A training manual providing guidelines for enhanced law enforcement action against illicit drug trafficking was adopted at a special meeting convened by the United Nations Division of Narcotic Drugs from 10 to 14 December 1990 at Vienna.

The United Nations Drug Law Enforcement Training Manual, developed by the Division at the request of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, provides a basis for a series of drug law enforcement activities.

The development of a training manual in the law enforcement field is in line with Article 9 of the 1988 United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, which entered into force on 11 November 1990.

The manual aims at improving professional field performance, ensuring greater impact, harmonizing approaches and achieving compatibility.

The meeting was attended by experts from Canada, Egypt, France, Kenya, Spain, United Kingdom, United States of America and Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, as well as from the International Criminal Police Organization and the Colombo Plan Bureau.

They also recommended the widest possible dissemination of the manual and promotion of its use by law enforcement officials, particularly managers, engaged in the suppression of illicit drug traffic and in bringing drug offenders to justice.

In addition, the meeting called for intensified work in the areas of applied training, programming, research, evaluation, policy guidance, information exchange. Participants stressed the need for periodic evaluation of the impact of training on operational performance in the suppression of illicit traffic.

The meeting had before it a Note by the Secretariat on "Standard-setting in Drug Law Enforcement Training" providing fundamental principles for the conceptual framework of the manual and for its future use and role.

Elected officers were: Dr. H. Williams (United States of America), Chairman; General M. Fathi Eid (Egypt), Vice-Chairman; and P. M. Kimanthi (Kenya), Rapporteur.

From Note Verbale of the Secretary-General Re Postponement of the Commission's session

"The Secretary-General is fully aware of the importance of the forthcoming thirty-fourth session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs which is expected to take decisions on the role and functioning of the Commission as a policy-making body in accordance with the provisions of General Assembly resolution 45/179 'Enhancement of the United Nations structure for drug abuse control'. The Secretary-General believes that, under the present circumstances, a postponement of the current session of the Commission to a later date would be necessary to ensure a fuller and more active participation by all members of the Commission. At the same time, it will allow more time for the implementation of General Assembly resolution 45/179 which, inter alia, provided for the creation of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme and would thus enable the Commission to more effectively carry out its responsibilities. Accordingly, the Secretary-General is proposing that the thirty-fourth session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, a functional commission of the Economic and Social Council, scheduled to be held in Vienna from 30 January to 8 February 1991, be postponed to 29 April to 9 May 1991."

First European HONLEA ...

from page 1

countermeasures against illicit drug trafficking. It recommended, among other things, support for an international training strategy, representation of police and customs authorities in national delegations to future meetings as well as use of controlled delivery techniques, asset tracing investigation and powers to control the flow of precursor chemicals used for the illicit drug manufacture - as provided for by the 1988 Convention.

The meeting also called for increased financial assistance to ensure adequate communications and identification programmes for law enforcement agencies and for wider exchange of liaison officers.

Attending the Moscow meeting were 180 participants representing 31 European States; four intergovernmental organizations were represented by observers.

Assembly Calls for 1988 Convention Implementation ...

from page 1

spirit and the scope of the new Convention.

In resolution 45/147 dealing with the "Respect for the principles enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations and international law in the fight against drug abuse and illicit trafficking", the Assembly reaffirmed that the fight against drug abuse and illicit trafficking should be based on strict respect for the principles enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations and international law.

Particular emphasis was put on the sovereignty and territorial integrity of States, non-interference in the internal affairs of States and non-use of force or threat of force in international relations.

By resolution 45/148, the Assembly called upon States to take all possible steps to promote and implement the mandates and recommendations contained in the Global Programme of Action against illicit production, supply, demand, trafficking and distribution of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances.

In resolution 45/149 concerning "International action to combat drug abuse and illicit trafficking", the Assembly strongly condemned the crime of drug trafficking in all its forms and urged continued commitment and effective international action to combat it. In conducting such action, due consideration should be given to the principle of shared responsibility and full respect for national sovereignty and the cultural identity of States.

In the same resolution, the Assembly requested the Secretary-General to issue the report of the Expert group meeting to study economic and social consequences of illicit traffic in drugs as a document of the forty-fifth session of the Assembly and to remit it to the Commission for consideration.

Margaret J. Anstee, Director-General of the United Nations Office at Vienna, and Co-ordinator of all United Nations drug control-related activities, opened the first European HONLEA meeting on 19 November 1990 at Moscow, in the presence of Soviet Minister of the Interior, Vadim Viktorovitch Bakatin (third from left) and current Commission Chairman Edward Babayan (second from left). Also pictured (on her left) are Francisco Ramos-Galino, Director of the United Nations Division of Narcotic Drugs; Bertrand Juppin de Fondaumière, Deputy-Director of the Division; and Michael Huins, Chief of the Division's Suppression of Illicit Traffic Section, who served as Secretary of the meeting.

INCB 1990 Report

from page 2

gis", recommends that the international community provide the resources to continue those United Nations programmes.

Also with regard to the supply side, the Board calls for provision of large-scale integrated rural development assistance to enable cultivators of illicit crops to make their living through licit agricultural or other enterprises and also for establishing fair export prices for these alternate economic activities.

The Board in its priority list accords increasing importance to the exchange of information to facilitate the apprehension, arrest and extradition of traffickers and to bring them to justice; denying traffickers opportunities to launder their ill-gotten gains; and preventing traffickers from acquiring precursors, arms, sophisticated weaponry, aircraft, ships and the like.

The Board also calls on the international community to provide, in response to States under attack by traffickers, full assistance, including security devices, weapons, aircraft, ships and training.

These priorities further underscore the need for enhanced and comprehensive international co-operation and joint efforts. The framework for such action already exists in the form of the various drug Conventions. The Board notes that, generally speaking, the international control system elaborated in the 1961 Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs continues to operate satisfactorily.

As for the 1971 Convention on Psychotropic substances, the Board believes the time may be ripe for Parties to consider initiating an amendment to extend mandatory export/import authorization to more substances to prevent diversion from licit trade to illicit channels.

Along with a number of regional initiatives - such as the co-operation of Nordic countries, or the Cartagena and Cochabamba Declarations - the Board welcomes the entry into force of the 1988 United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances as further evidence of international determination.

The report of the Board (E/INCB/1990/1) will be submitted to the Economic and Social Council through the Commission on Narcotic Drugs.

General Assembly resolution ...

from page 3

the United Nations International Drug Control Programme, based at Vienna, and to integrate fully therein the structures and the functions of the Division of Narcotic Drugs of the Secretariat, the secretariat of the International Narcotics Control Board and the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control with the objective of enhancing the effectiveness and efficiency of the United Nations structure for drug abuse control in keeping with the functions and mandates of the United Nations in this field;

4. Invites the Secretary-General to take the necessary steps in order to appoint a senior official at the level of Under-Secretary-General, who will execute the integration process and head the new integrated Programme starting from 1 January 1991 with the exclusive responsibility for co-ordinating and providing effective leadership for all United Nations drug control activities, in order to ensure coherence of actions within the Programme as well as co-ordination, complementarity and non-duplication of such activities across the United Nations system;

5. Also invites the Secretary-General to structure the United Nations International Drug Control Programme along the following lines:

(a) **Treaty implementation**, which would integrate, with due consideration to treaty arrangements, the functions of the secretariat of the International Narcotics Control Board and the treaty implementations functions of the Division of Narcotic Drugs, taking into account the independent role of the Board;

(b) **Policy implementation and research**, with responsibility for implementing policy decisions of the relevant legislative bodies and conducting analytical work;

(c) **Operational activities**, with responsibility for co-ordinating and carrying out the technical co-operation projects currently being executed mainly by the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control, the Division of Narcotic Drugs and the secretariat of the International Narcotics Control Board;

6. Endorses the proposal of the Secretary-General to place the financial resources of the existing United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control under the direct responsibility of the head of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme as a fund for financing operational activities, mainly in developing countries;

7. Requests the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, at its thirty-fourth regular session, to consider ways and means of improving its functioning as a policy-making body and to report its recommendations to the Economic and Social Council at its first regular session of 1991;

8. Requests the Secretary-General to transmit his report and its addendum to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs at its thirty-fourth regular session so that it can be taken into account when the Commission discusses ways and means of improving its functioning;

9. Requests the Economic and Social Council, as a matter of urgency at its first regular session of 1991, giving due consideration to the recommendations of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, to undertake a review of, and decide on the appropriate changes needed to improve the functioning of, the Commission on Narcotic Drugs;

10. Requests the Secretary-General to review the United Nations System-Wide Action Plan on Drug Abuse Control, as revised, including all mandates and recommendations established by the Global Programme of Action in the light of structural changes decided in the present resolution;

11. Underlines that the United Nations International Drug Control Programme should give priority to the implementation of the recommendations contained in the Comprehensive Multidisciplinary Outline of Future Activities in Drug Abuse Control as adopted by the International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking, as well as the mandates and recommendations in the Global Programme of Action, as adopted by the General Assembly at its seventeenth special session;

12. Requests that the appropriation within the regular budget of the United Nations currently allocated to the secretariat of the International Narcotics Control Board and the Division of Narcotic Drugs be reallocated to the United Nations International Drug Control Programme in accordance with the Regulations and Rules governing Programme Planning, the Programme Aspects of the Budget, the Monitoring of Implementation and the Methods of Evaluation, and invites the Secretary-General to ensure that adequate financial and other resources are allocated to the Programme to enable it to discharge its functions effectively;

13. Decides that the operational programme and related support costs currently financed from voluntary contributions shall, upon the establishment of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme, continue to be borne from voluntary contributions;

14. Requests the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session a report on the measures taken to implement the present resolution.

Calendar of Events

Government authorities, agencies and bodies within the United Nations system, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, as well as research and other specialized associations are invited to forward to the Director, Division of Narcotic Drugs, Vienna International Centre, P.O. Box 500, A-1400 Vienna, Austria, information on forthcoming meetings relating to international drug control. Basic data on international events will be published as appropriate in the Division's Information Letter, which is distributed worldwide. This information is intended to assist entities within the United Nations system, as well as other concerned organizations, in scheduling meetings, exchanging results and enhancing co-ordination. The timely receipt of comprehensive information on planned events will be appreciated and greatly assist in the preparation of Calendars of Events.

1991

United Nations System

14-25 January	World Health Organization: 87th session of the Executive Board.	Geneva
28-29 January	Division of Narcotic Drugs: Sub-Commission on Illicit Drug Traffic and Related Matters in the Near and Middle East, 27th session.	Vienna
30 January - 8 February	Division of Narcotic Drugs: Commission on Narcotic Drugs, 34th session.	Vienna
25-28 February	Division of Narcotic Drugs: Southern Africa Legal Workshop on Drug Investigation, Prosecution and Related Co-operation.	Livingstone, Zambia
13-15 March	UN Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation: Meeting of the Executive Secretaries of the Regional Commissions.	Vienna
18-22 March	Division of Narcotic Drugs: Meeting of States Parties to the 1988 UN Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances.	Vienna
20-23 March	United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute (UNICRI): International Seminar "Cocaine Today".	Rome
15-19 April	Division of Narcotic Drugs: Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies (HONLEA), Africa.	Nairobi
27 May - 7 June	International Narcotics Control Board, 49th session.	Vienna
11-13 September	Division of Narcotic Drugs: Inter-agency Meeting on Co-ordination in Matters of International Drug Abuse Control.	London
30 September - 4 October	Division of Narcotic Drugs: Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies (HONLEA), Europe.	Vienna
October (5 days)	Division of Narcotic Drugs: Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies (HONLEA), Latin America and the Caribbean.	Santa Cruz, Bolivia
October (3 days)	Division of Narcotic Drugs: Sub-Commission on Illicit Traffic and Related Matters in the Near and Middle East, 28th session.	Capital of the region

7-24 October	International Narcotics Control Board, 50th session.	Vienna
November (5 days)	Division of Narcotic Drugs: Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies (HONLEA), Asia and the Pacific.	Australia

Intergovernmental Organizations

11-15 August	Commonwealth Secretariat: Oxford Conference on White Collar and International Crime.	Oxford, U.K.

Non-governmental Organizations

10-16 March	National Parents' Institute for Drug Education (PRIDE): 1991 PRIDE World Drug Conference.	Nashville, U.S.A.
2-7 June	International Council on Alcohol and Addictions (ICAA): 36th International Institute on the Prevention and Treatment of Alcoholism.	Stockholm
16-21 June	International Union for Health Education: XIV World Conference on Health Education.	Helsinki
18-23 August	World Federation for Mental Health: 1991 World Congress for Mental Health.	Mexico City
1-5 September	International Commission for the Prevention of Alcoholism and Drug Dependency (ICPA): 8th ICPA Congress.	Kuala Lumpur
22-27 September	World Federation of Therapeutic Communities: 14th World Conference of Therapeutic Communities - "Drugs and Society to the Year 2000".	Montreal, Canada
22-27 September	International Council on Alcohol and Addictions (ICAA): 19th International Institute on the Prevention and Treatment of Drug Dependence.	Montreal, Canada
28 October - 1 November	International Committee on Alcohol, Drugs and Traffic Safety/UNFDAC: International Workshop on Drugs and Driving.	Padova, Italy
25-29 November	International Federation of Non-Government Organisations (IFNGO): 13th Annual Conference.	Manila

1991-2000

United Nations Decade against Drug Abuse